

BAKER, McADOO AND PERSHING TELL OF U. S. IN WORLD WAR

ARMY ORGANIZATION
WAITS PEACE TERMSSecretary Baker Issues His
Annual Report—Tells of
War Achievements.

MCUSE GREATEST EVENT

Victory There Made German
Acceptance of Armistice
Terms Certain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The question of permanent organization of the army has been deferred for consideration after the close of the peace conference. Secretary Baker, in his annual report made public to-night, says this course is determined upon since "the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

For temporary purposes, however, Mr. Baker announces that he will lay before Congress a plan of reorganization for the Regular Army "which shall continue for some time at least until a permanent military establishment."

The Secretary also indicates his intention to press for perpetuation of the strong general staff organization built up during the war.

"I have refrained in this report," Mr. Baker says, "from making specific recommendations for future legislation for two reasons. In the first place, the signing of the armistice has not formally closed the war. We have at present a great military establishment which cannot be immediately dissolved and the activities of the Department for some time at least must be concerned with what we have. In the second place the peace conference is about to assemble and the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

War Study Necessary.

"In any case it is clear that the education of officers and a constant study of the science of warfare will be necessary and it is my hope that the great Military Academy at West Point can be supplemented by an enlargement and broadening of the special schools which are at present organized but should be made to take on more the character of post-graduate courses and to develop and train special specialists in the several arms."

In his brief recital of the events of the war Mr. Baker selects the battle of the Meuse as "from the viewpoint of military strategy, America's greatest contribution to the successful outcome of the war," since by that attack of the American armies the Sedan-Metz railway, the main artery of the German supply system, was cut. The entire available strength of the American Army in France, twenty-eight divisions, was in line in the second week of October, he says, making a yard by yard progress against desperate enemy resistance which finally was worn out "and November 1 the American troops broke through." The object of the drive, the strategic conception of which included the British drive at the north-east, was to reach the Meuse and the French advance in the center, was accomplished November 7, when the Americans entered the outskirts of Sedan to be joined there the next day by the French.

Made Armistice Certain.

"The meeting of the French and American troops on this historic spot," Mr. Baker says, "signified the defeat of the German army, a defeat as decisive and humiliating as that forced upon France forty-seven years before at the same spot. If there had been questions before as to the acceptance of the armistice terms, the allied advance culminating in this meeting at Sedan left no choice in the matter."

In sketching the building up of the army Mr. Baker selects a few striking figures as illustrations of what each step meant and what has been accomplished. The day the armistice was signed, he declares, more than 25 per cent. of the entire male population of the country between the ages of 18 and 21 were in the military service, the army having reached a total of 3,644,000 men, more than 2,000,000 of whom were in Europe, as compared with a strength of 189,674 in March, 1917, a week before war was declared.

To illustrate the speed of this expansion the report cites the fact that the British army in France had reached its high mark in the summer of 1917, three years after the beginning of the war, and that figure was "slightly more than 2,000,000 men." It took nineteen months for the United States to reach the same strength there, but Mr. Baker points out that during those years of battle British man power had been heavily called upon to replace casualties, while for many months the flow of American troops all went to augment the force being assembled. To some extent this was offset, he adds, by the far greater transportation difficulties of the American project.

Many Wounds Only Slight.

Recapitulating the total American casualties, 236,108 men as already announced, Mr. Baker said the deaths due to battle alone were 36,000 and that half of the wounded reported "probably suffered slight injury." He adds that Federal battle fatalities in the civil war totalled 110,000, Japan lost 59,000 men in the Russo-Japanese war and Germany lost 28,600 in the Franco-Prussian war.

Speaking of the selective service Mr. Baker makes this observation without discussing the question of universal military training, soon to arise:

"At that time [the preceding annual report was issued] there was ample evidence that the selective draft was a swift, effective and just means of securing the military strength necessary for the conduct of a great war. The experience of the past year has strongly reinforced that conviction."

Discussing the extensive engineering undertakings in France, the need for which has ended with the signing

of the armistice, Mr. Baker gives this hint at the policy the Government is pursuing:

"Steps have been taken to reduce orders and cancel contracts for such items as will not be needed in France. In this connection, however, care is being taken to assure ourselves that we are not depriving France of material which she so urgently needs to replace that worn out during her terrific self-denials of the past four years. We cannot refuse to render all the assistance possible in the reconstruction of that heroic nation."

Under the heading "Fighting Equipment for the Army" Mr. Baker gives a summary of what was accomplished in providing ordnance for the army. When the armistice was signed 30,851 complete units had been contracted for. November 1, 10,684 had been delivered, as follows: Trench, 5,000; light (field) guns, 3,850; medium, 1,070; heavy, 695; railway, 19.

Browning Gun Report.

As to rifles Mr. Baker shows that 2,137,025 of the modified Enfields had been delivered by November 1. The Browning machine gun production is stated as follows: Light, 47,019; heavy, 39,546. The following cablegram is quoted to show the performance of the Browning guns in action:

"Experience of Seventy-ninth Division in offensive operations September 25 to October 1, 1918, shows that the machine gun is the most important weapon. Thirteen machine gun companies engaged, weather conditions continuous rain and mud. There was not one instance where the guns failed to operate due to muddy and wet belts. The Browning machine gun and automatic rifle were the most important weapons used in this campaign. The machine gunners were so successful as to create an insistent demand for these weapons."

Mr. Baker gives much space to aircraft problems, including the production figures published from time to time in the past. He shows that 3,189 De Havilland, 81 Handley-Page, 25, 35, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Health of Army Good.

The general health of the army has been surprisingly good, the report shows, the death rate for all forces, at home and abroad, to August 30 having been at the rate of 5.9 per 1,000 per annum, or little more than the civilian rate. It compares with a rate of 65 per 1,000 per annum during the Spanish war and 28 during the Spanish war. Pneumonia caused 56 per cent. of the deaths.

There were 316,000 cases of influenza among the troops in the United States during the late summer and fall, and of the 20,500 deaths between September 14 and November 3, 1918, are ascribed to the epidemic.

Discussing the embarkation service Mr. Baker says that in nineteen months a total of 2,075,834 men and 5,153,000 tons of cargo were shipped overseas, the great bulk of these movements having been handled after January 1 of this year.

In closing his report Mr. Baker speaks this word for the men who fought the war at home:

"Perhaps a special word ought to be said in recognition of those who from civil life have come to the country's call to places of exacting toil and have been denied the opportunity to participate abroad in the heroic adventure, but have nevertheless worked on, sometimes in uniform and sometimes without even that badge of distinction. There has been an unusual number of calls to self-sacrifice, but they have been met by the less soldiers and have contributed in no small way to whatever success has attended our arms."

THREATEN TO SEIZE
CLEVELAND CAR LINES

Council Aroused by Strike
Against Women.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—Immediate seizure of the Cleveland street car lines was threatened by City Council members to-day following refusal by John J. Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railway Company, to discuss with the striking car men any terms of settling the woman conductor problem unless the men first returned to work.

The Cleveland Federation of Labor adopted a resolution to-night, asking the city to take over and operate the street cars until an agreement had been reached.

Not a car has been run and no attempt has been made to resume service since the strike began.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A recommendation that the Cleveland Street Railway Company assign women displaced from platform service to other positions in the company's employ was added to-day to the resolution in which the National War Labor Board recommended yesterday that women no longer be retained as conductors on cars. This action was taken by the board because it was not desired to establish any principle of the non-employment of women in industrial occupations.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 4.—A strike of employees of the Omaha and Council Bluffs street railway to-day caused a cessation of traffic. The union withdrew its demand to-night for "closed shop" and the strike now hinges on recognition of the union.

Insurance Companies Use Thrift.

Trustees representing 90 per cent. of the \$27,000,000,000 of old life insurance in this country will take part in the "Thrift Conference" which will be held in this city December 5 and 6 in connection with the twelfth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

The discussion at the conference will emphasize the need for continuing the thrift that has been practiced during the war and making it the basis for success in the reconstruction period.

PERSHING CALLS HIS
MEN'S AID GLORIOUS

Continued from First Page.

captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

"Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Major-Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction."

By that time the great tide of American troop movements to France was in full swing and the older divisions could be used freely. The Forty-second, in line east of Rheims, faced the German assault July 15 and "held their ground unflinchingly," on the right flank four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division faced "advancing waves of German infantry" and the Third Division held the Marne line opposite Chateau Thierry against repeated artillery and infantry attack.

"A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion," Gen. Pershing says. "It prevented the crossing at certain points on the front while our other divisions, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners."

Stage Set for Counter Blow.

Thus was the stage set for the counter offensive which, beginning with the smashing of the enemy's Marne salient, brought overwhelming victory to the Allies and the United States in the eventful months that have followed. The intimation is strong that Gen. Pershing's advice helped Marshal Foch to reach his decision to strike. Gen. Pershing continues:

"The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my contention every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our First and Second divisions, in company with chosen French divisions."

"Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn, while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves, but made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the First Division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Herzy-le-Sec."

The Second Division took Beau Repaire farm and Vieilleux in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery."

Organizes First Army.

With the situation on the Marne front thus relieved, Gen. Pershing writes, he could turn to the organization of the First American Army and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, long planned as the initial purely American operation. A troop concentration, aided by generous contributions of artillery and air units by the French, began, involving the movement, mostly at night, of 600,000 men. A sector reaching from Port sur Sallie, east of the Moselle, westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later extended to carry it to the edge of the forest of Argonne, was taken over, the Second Colonial French, holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel, and the French Seventeenth Corps, on the heights above Verdun, being transferred to Gen. Pershing's command.

Of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient Gen. Pershing says:

"After four hours artillery preparation the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 A. M. on September 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog."

"At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz."

Success Was Important.

"This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with."

The report shows for the first time

U. S. WORK IN WAR
IS TOLD IN DOLLARSSecretary McAdoo Gives De-
tails on Expenditures and
Credits.

\$13,222,000,000 IN ALL

Sudden Coming of Peace
Leaves Treasury Department
in Uncertain Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The financial history of America's part in the war is set forth by Secretary McAdoo in his annual report drafted before his resignation and made public to-day by the Treasury. It is the history of how the American people paid billions in taxes, raised four great Liberty Loans and created a tremendous pool of credit with which the Treasury through its many war agencies paid the bills of the army and navy, the Shipping Board and other Government departments, loaned billions to the Allies and millions to war industries, helped support the families of soldiers and sailors and aided farmers over periods of financial stringency.

The payment into the Treasury of vast sums in war taxes and from bond sales," said Secretary McAdoo, "and the transformation of our varied and complex economic life to the supreme task of winning the war have been accomplished without shock or financial disturbance. The credit and business structure of the nation remains sound and strong. The results of the four Liberty Loans are a tribute to the patriotism of the American people and to the economic strength of the nation."

Praise for Branded Troops.

The Commander in Chief does not lose sight of the divisions operating with the French or British armies during this time. He tells of the Twenty-second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, 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